

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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AND  
DAVID FULTON

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June 27, 1845. 41-1f

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100 do. " sugar House do  
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10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,  
5 do. N. Orleans "12 barrels Porto Rico "250 Bags Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguaira,  
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted.

50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,  
50 bbls. Mess Pork,  
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30 kegs N. C. Lard,  
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150 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,  
150 BBLs. Superfine Flour,  
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,  
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,  
15 bbls. American Gin,

120 Whiskey,  
100 BBLs. Apple Brandy,  
3 " San Lucar Wine,  
1 BBL. Scuppernon do  
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,  
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,  
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,  
do refined Whale do  
15 30 boxes Adamantine Candles,  
20 half bbls. } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,  
35 boxes }

50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—vari-  
ous kinds,  
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,  
350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,  
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,  
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.  
July 11, 1845. 43-1f

**PLANTATION CLOTHING.**—A few cases  
just received and for sale by  
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**Leaf Tobacco.**  
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sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE "CONGRESSIONAL UNION" AND "APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develop the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.

Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted of office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. It is presumed that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that, our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

**TERMS.**  
For The Congressional Union, \$1 1/2 per copy.  
For The Appendix, \$1 1/2 per copy.  
Clubs will be furnished with Ten copies of either the above works for \$12; Twenty-five copies for \$25.

**EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.**  
For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

One copy	Whiskey	\$2 1/2
Six copies <td></td> <td>13</td>		13
Twelve copies <td></td> <td>24</td>		24
One copy <td></td> <td>\$1</td>		\$1
Twelve copies <td></td> <td>10</td>		10
Twenty-five copies <td></td> <td>20</td>		20

**THE UNION**  
Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

DAILY	per year, for One copy	\$10
	Five copies	40
	One copy	5
SEMI-WEEKLY	Twelve copies	20
	One copy	2
WEEKLY	Ten copies	\$85
	One copy	2
	Five copies	8
	Ten copies	15

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing Five Dollars and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS.  
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1845.

We publish the following poetical effusion at the especial request of a friend. We believe it is a kind of a parody on a piece on the same subject, which appeared in the Chronicle some weeks since:

For the Journal.

### SMITHVILLE.

Village on the Ocean shore!  
Like a gem upon its wave;  
Smithville! where the bull-frogs roar,  
And where the gullsippers rave;  
Where the boys are scudding by,  
And the soldiers shooting past,  
Where the little niggers lie  
In the mornings, snug and fast,  
Or, go grinning, here and there,  
Like to things of night and air.

In the Atlantic's kind embrace,  
With the water to your knees,  
Smithville! "that's a pleasant place,"  
Do get further, if you please;  
Flattered by that dangerous sea,  
Full of fish and oysters, both,  
Smithville! "I'll just whisper thee,"  
It has a most prodigious mouth,  
If you get within its lid,  
Gladly you'd get out, indeed.

I have seen cigars of worth,  
And can tell their beauties, too,  
As the smoke goes curling forth,  
O'er the head, so thick and blue;  
Come to Smithville—bring a box  
Of long nines, and loco matches,  
I'll be bound the village folks  
Can outsmoke you, all to smashes;  
Hearty, lazy, puffing set,  
They were never beaten yet.

Now we take a pinch of snuff,  
By our fingers, through our nose,  
Now a sneeze, and then a puff,  
Gracious me! how hard it blows.  
Now our pumps do wear along—  
As with bounding forth we go,  
Almost creaking forth in song,  
"Take care, ye cottages below!"  
O'er the church, o'er the grove,  
Gaily o'er the beach we rove.

Now the vast expanse we view;  
Such a picnic ne'er was seen;  
"Over-joyful," in bottles blue;  
In the midst, one cake of green  
Cheese, flanked by delicious meat,  
Pleasant "Port," and Champagne, far  
Outshining those eyes that greet  
Us, in the night, like a star;  
Like the eyes that beamed on me,  
From a mermaid, on the sea.

Like, it truly seemed to me,  
Rays of Cal, of quenchless fire,  
Which, whenever I would flee,  
Was forever getting nigher;  
Though I tried to turn my eye,  
It would turn its own, also;  
Though I wished in vain to die,  
Still it would not from me go,  
Smithville! I am still with thee,  
Here, my latter end must be.

SOL. SMITH.

**Horrible Fate of a Bridal Party.**—The Bellville (Ohio) Advocate of the 17th ult., gives a full account of the melancholy loss of life attending a bridal party, which we mentioned a few days since. It appears that the 11th of July was the day appointed for the marriage of Charles H. Kettler, Esq., of Prairie du Long, Monroe county, to Miss Rosalie Huelburg, de'd of Dutch Hill, about ten miles distant, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river. Intervening about half way is the river, which then was very high, and had overflowed its banks.

"After awaiting the arrival of the bride and her relatives at the place appointed for the marriage, until nearly evening, a messenger arrived with the dreadful tidings that all, except the father and son, were drowned on their way to the wedding—five women—the mother, the bride, two sisters, and a young female friend in their company, had met their deaths.

"It seems that Mr. Huelberg, the father, had risen early on the day before, and with his family started for the place. One carriage contained them, and as they approached the river, where the ferry was awaiting them, which was covered with water, the horses were turned off, oversetting the carriage and its passengers into a deep slough or ravine. The water was running rapidly. The father clung to the vehicle—the son to a cluster of bushes, and were saved.

"By the assistance of some hunters, the bodies were recovered; each corpse was taken up and placed on a bier, and the sad procession, by 7 o'clock in the evening, had reached the house of mourning. The feelings of this wedding party—of the aged father, whose grey hairs are going down in sorrow to the grave, for a family thus annihilated—all his brothers, who mourn for his mother and all his sisters, thus struck down together in his presence—of a lover whose heart is riven as with a thunder bolt—the feelings and emotions of these can neither be imagined or described.

"On the next day one grave was dug for five persons—and side by side were laid the mother, with her three daughters, and their young friend and companion, Miss Dressel.

"The funeral was attended by a vast assemblage of the neighboring country, and the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Dony, Lutheran preacher, of Bellville, who had attended for a very different service. Tears coursed down the faces of both preacher and auditory during its delivery, and the hearts of all were impressed by the affecting scene. 'What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!'—a Baltimore Sun.

## The Title to Oregon

BY DISCOVERY.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following condensed view of the grounds of claim to Oregon, founded on discovery and exploration by the navigators of Spain and England:

Besides our own claim to that part of the North-west coast lying between the Bay of San Francisco, in near 37 degrees 30 minutes north, and an uncertain latitude somewhere beyond 55 degrees, there have been three others—the Spanish, the English, and the Russian. All these claims, however, must be said to have rested on very uncertain and imperfect discoveries.

Beginning soon after the conquest of Mexico, the Spaniards, from about 1540, carried explorations up the coast of the Pacific, in the interior (1543) as high perhaps as 40 degrees north, and by sea, about the same time, as far as 40 degrees, and perhaps 43 north. (See the accounts cited by Mr. Greenhow, pp. 62, 3, 4, 5.) Here they for some time stopped their efforts.

The next navigator in these higher seas was Sir Francis Drake, who in 1579 sailed along the coast from Guatulo, "fourteen hundred leagues north," to a point beyond latitude 43 degrees north, not stated in the one of the narratives of his voyage, and given as 48 degrees in the other. (See Greenhow, 72, 3, 4, 5.) The English, as is natural, prefer the account most favorable to themselves. Mr. Greenhow gives the reasons which, in his view, invalidate that account. Burney, however, one of the highest and exactest authorities in maritime history sustains the second narrative; and, indeed, on one point he has the advantage. By all the rules of proof, the definite and specific statement is to be preferred to that which does not mention the latitude which was the northern limit of his (Drake's) course. Turning back, therefore, he ran down to a good port in latitude 38 degrees, probably the great bay of San Francisco, where he remained five weeks; and, upon a formal tender to him by the natives of the sovereignty, took regular possession of the region in the name of his mistress, Queen Elizabeth. Here again for a considerable interval ceased the English discoveries, as the Spanish had done.

In 1588, upon the narrative of one Maldonado, arose and obtained some belief the story of a Strait of Anian, reaching the Pacific, in latitude 60 degrees north, from the Atlantic, through which he, and after him, another nautic romancer, Admiral Fonte, pretended to have passed. These are now in all their particulars more recognized fictions. (See Greenhow, pp. 79 to 86.) More, but we think very little more, reality attaches the supposed discovery in 1592, by Juan de Fuca, of the long strait to which his name is now given—that between Vancouver's land and the continent. Mr. Greenhow and some others credit it; Cook, who examined, rejected it; and so do Spanish writers, finding no traces in their archives of any such expedition as that of De Fuca. To us it seems obvious that the pilot's whole tale is only a revival of the story of Maldonado and his Strait of Anian. It is true that a strait opens about a degree north of the mouth of his strait, and as it winds about in all directions, it is easy for an ingenious person to discover therein its identity with the meanderings of the pilot's strait. Mr. Greenhow seems, however, to have overlooked a fact that stamps the whole story, that after sailing out of the South Sea, (he means the Pacific) through this strait, in twenty days he came into the North Sea, by which he is plainly meant the Atlantic.

In 1596, under an order from Philip II, the Spanish efforts to explore this coast were renewed in an expedition under Vizcaino; and which proceeded no further north than the Gulf of California. The attempt, under a fresh royal order, was renewed in 1602, under the same commander, with Aguilar for his Lieutenant. They surveyed with some accuracy the coast as far as latitude 42 degrees. From that point Vizcaino turned back, but Aguilar's small vessel passed Cape Mendocino, and reached in latitude 43 degrees the supposed mouth of a great river, which they took once again (though there is none there) for the ideal straits of Anian. This voyage ended in 1603, and with it, until after the expulsion of the Jesuits from California in 1767, ended the Spanish progress of exploration beyond that province, which the missionaries of that order had begun to civilize and survey in 1697.

It will thus be perceived that down to the voyages of Juan Perez in 1774, and of Bruno Hecla in 1775, the Spanish discoveries can scarcely be said to have any sure existence beyond the latitude of 43 degrees north. From that point to 48 degrees intervene the English claims of Drake's voyage; and, meantime, the Russian expeditions, beginning from Behring's first in 1738, were making their way southward. In 1741, they had got down to latitude 49 degrees; and Cook, in 1778, met their establishments at Onashaska; Vancouver, and Portlock and Dixon still further south. As to their rights adverse to the Spanish, their Minister, Mr. Poletica, makes the following citation: "Moreover, when Don Jose Martinez was sent in 1789, by the Court of Madrid, to form an establishment on Vancouver's Island, and to remove foreigners from thence, under the pretext that all that coast belonged to Spain, he gave not the least disturbance to the Russian colonies and navigators; yet the Spanish government was not ignorant of their existence, for this very Martinez had visited them the year before. The report which Capt. Malespina made of the results of his voyage proves that the Spaniards very well knew of the Russian colonies; and in this very report it is seen that the Court of Madrid acknowledged that its possessions upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean ought not to extend to the north of Cape Blanc, taken from the point of Trinity, situated under 42 degrees 50 minutes north latitude." (American State Papers, Foreign Relations, vol. IV, p. 861.)

This, it will be perceived, coincides with the view which we have just taken of the Spanish rights by discovery; and, indeed, Mr. Greenhow, in effect, admits nearly the same thing, when, in his fourth chapter, turning to the history of the Spanish progress of settlement and discovery, he says, (speaking of the year 1769,) "At that time little was known with any certainty of any part of

the west coast of America north of the forty-third parallel, to which latitude it had been explored by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1603." (p. 108.)

Disentangling thus from the maze of confused statements, in the English books and our own, the essential, the positive, and the chronological, we arrive at a few plain results:

I. That the Spanish title by discovery is positive up to about the point which it reached in 1543, namely, the latitude of 43 degrees north.

II. That, beyond, it is met by a positive English discovery, (Drake's) of an extent not certain, going perhaps as high as 48 degrees.

III. That the northern limit of this is again nearly met by the Russian discoveries, which came in 1741 to 49 degrees; and—

IV. We may here add, that thus far there is not a trace, not a pretence, of any manner in which a French right can have arisen that afterwards passed to us.

We have already said that the next discoveries of the Spaniards are in 1774—of the English 1778; and this brings us, with another survey—that of general dates—to another great fact; the lapse of time over which this series of discoveries along a single coast runs. They occupy near two hundred and thirty years. During that period, the shore from Mexico up to Behring's Straits had been, in the three several regions that we have mentioned, at least as continuously discovered as was the Atlantic coast of America, before Spain and England and France were considered, through their being the earliest to strike upon certain parts of them, the legitimate owners; the first, of the West Indies, Mexico and Florida; the second, of Virginia and New England; the third, of Canada. In all these instances, the proprietary rights confessed to have flowed from the having first seen the line of coast and taken formal possession of some one part of it. It was never held that all its bays or rivers must be entered. To have waited for this would have bred eternal counter-claims, incapable of ever being settled.

The principle of discovery, in a word, has ever been that just stated; and upon it the national claims to almost every greater eastern portion of this continent were conceded, by the civilized world, to each nation of which a navigator first ascertained the general existence there of continuous land. All this may be said to have been settled, down to Cape Horn, within the first hundred years; why must the period be prolonged to two hundred and thirty years upon a coast only about half as long?

If, as is apparent, the three general discoveries of that coast had been already made, why should the time be prolonged? Especially why, when the prolongation can only serve to augment the difficulties of adjustment and involve the claimants in disputes inextricable?

Let us resume our historical narrative, and see whether just the effect mentioned does not follow from our consenting to look upon the coast, thus generally discovered, as still open to discovery at particular points—to discovery such as could confer a general territorial right that could even extinguish much older ones, along a coast already frequently discovered. This is manifestly the great question as to our obtaining, through Capt. Gray's discovery of the mouth of the Columbia, a title within shores already appropriated—a title giving the entire space, north and south, from the mountains to the sea, watered by the branches of that river. This river-mouth doctrine is a very bold one, if to be thus applied; and would prove a very losing one, if brought over to the Mississippi, of the first discovery of whose mouth by the Spaniards, there is not a shadow of doubt, near one hundred and fifty years before the French, who granted it to us, ever saw one roll of its waters any where.

But let us proceed.

In 1763, the English acquired by treaty from France all her Canadian possessions and their dependencies; the Spanish, all her territory and claims in the valley of the Mississippi. By this session, England came into undisputed proprietorship of a region extending west along the 49th parallel, at least as far as the chain of the Rocky Mountains. So all our own subsequent treaties with her have admitted; thus bringing her eastern territory into the same continuity as we in part found our claim on with the disputed shores of the Pacific. Thus if continuity be any basis of a right, (which we deny,) hers dates from 1763; ours at most from 1803.

From about 1770 to 1779, the Spaniards formed, at eight different points along the shores of California, settlements extending as far as San Francisco, (in 38 degrees) —the most northern point which they ever settled, or even occupied, except Nootka, for the short time during which they held it, after expelling Meares, Colnett, and others found there, and until they restored it to England by the Nootka Sound Convention.

We have already mentioned the Spanish expeditions of Juan Perez and of Hecla, in 1774 and 1775. In the former, Queen Charlotte's Island, Nootka Sound, and a few other points from 54 degrees north to 49, are supposed to have been discovered. (See Greenhow, p. 116.) But Mr. Greenhow, though evidently partial to the Spanish discoveries, as now conferring (he thinks) title on us, thus sums up the results of the voyage:

"In this voyage, the first made by the Spaniards along the northwest coast of America since 1603, very little was learned, except that there was land, on the eastern side of the Pacific, as far north as the latitude of fifty-four degrees. The Government of Spain, perhaps acted wisely in concealing the accounts of the expedition, which reflected little on the courage or the science of its navigators; but it has thereby deprived itself of the means of establishing beyond question, the claim of Perez to the discovery of the important harbor called Nootka Sound, which is now, by general consent, assigned to Capt. Cook."

Here, we fear, is the recognition of a new, though seemingly rational principle, which it would have been at least more politic to have left to our adversaries to discover. For the consequences are extensive—invaluable, of necessity, for the like reason, all other discoveries of Spain not by her made known; and within this category fall the voyage of Juan de Fuca, and it may even seem that of Hecla, Bodega, and Manrillo; of which (important as they are considered) the publication was never made by the Spanish Government, nor, indeed, made at all, except that of Man-

rell's Journal, obtained in manuscript by Jas. Barrington, and by him (1781) embodied (in a translation) in his Miscellanies. (See Greenhow, 117, et seq.) Thus, Cook's Journals having been published in 1784, his discoveries take precedence of Hecla's, and of Bodega at least, if not of Manrillo. Such, at least, is the effect of Mr. Greenhow's doctrine; and, moreover, he himself afterwards affirms that Cook "saw no part of the west coast of America, south of Mount San Jacinto, or Edgecumbe, which had not been previously seen by Perez, Bodega, or Hecla; and, after passing that point, he was, as he frequently admits, aided, and in a measure guided by the accounts of the Russian voyagers. The observation of the English was, however, infinitely more minute and more important in their results than those of any or all the other navigators who had preceded them in the exploration of the North Pacific: for, by determining accurately the positions of the principal points on the coasts of Asia and America bounding the sea, they first afforded the means of ascertaining the extent of those continents, and the degree of their proximity to each other, respecting which, the most erroneous ideas had been adopted; and the comparative ease and security with which they executed this task, served to dispel the apprehensions, previously entertained, with regard to expeditions through that quarter of the ocean."—pp. 158-9.)

There remain to speak of but two Spanish voyages—that of Artega and Bodega, in 1779; and that of Galiano and Valdes, in 1792. Of the first of these, we need only repeat what Mr. Greenhow says at page 125, that it visited nothing which had not before been examined by Cook; and his account of the second (at pp. 239, 240) makes it clear that it did little or nothing, except to attend Vancouver in a part of his course.

We have thus brought down this compend and chronology of discovery and occupation on the northwest coast of America, to the immediate facts (nearly of the same date) beyond which it seems to us almost needless to descend—we mean the Nootka Sound Convention of 1790, and Gray's discovery of the mouth of the Columbia in 1792. The subsequent history belongs to the living generation of men still fit for action; and it needs not, therefore, any elucidation such as we have given of remoter events.

It will be perceived that we have chosen, in the sketch just traced, to follow mainly the authority of Mr. Greenhow, who has generally given with faithfulness, matters of fact, although he often reasons ill from them. On the whole, his book does him credit for research he has bestowed upon it. Yet he is obviously quite too much the advocate of every ground of our claims to Oregon; for, as we set up some four or five adverse titles, there can surely be but one of them which is good.

**To destroy Insects on Plants.**—Tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted; or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dreging box.

Fresh assurances have repeatedly been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey on vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants on which it was sprinkled; and that peach trees, in particular, were remarkably improved by it, and seemed to absorb it. It has been likewise observed that the verdure and other healthful appearances were perceptibly increased, for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of it.

**Combined evils of Intemperance.**—Its march of ruin is ever onward! It reaches abroad to others—invades the family and social circles—and spreads woe and sorrow on all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart—bereaves the doting mother—extinguishes natural affection—severs conjugal love—blots out filial attachment—blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength—sickness, not health—death, not life. It makes wives, widows—children, orphans—fathers, fiends—and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fever—feeds rheumatism—nurses gout—welcomes epidemics—invites cholera—imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses—and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies—fosters quarrels—and cherishes riots. It contemns laws, spurns order, and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gambler—the ailment of the counterfeiter—the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obsequy, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring—helps the husband to massacre his wife—and aids the child to grind the paternal axe. It hurries up man—consumes woman—defiles the jury-box—and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes votes—disqualifies voters—corrupts elections—pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator—dishonors the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor—terror, not safety—despair, not hope—misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful devastation, and insatiate with havoc, it pours its felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, slays reputation, blights confidence, and wipes out national honor—then curses the world, and laughs at its ruin.

**The Bachelor's Guide.**—An ancient rhyme divides female beauty into four orders as follows:  
'Long and lazy,  
Little and loud,  
Fair and foolish,  
Dark and proud.'



# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, August 15, 1845.

To the Friends of the  
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

In approaching the close of the first year of our existence as a public Journal, we hope it will not be thought amiss in us to address a few remarks to our friends, both with regard to the past and future. With the 19th of the next month (September), the first volume of the Wilmington Journal will close. On the 26th of the same month, God willing, we shall issue the first number of the second volume. When in September last, we took charge of the Democratic Press in this place, we did so with much reluctance. Those acquainted with the circumstances of our coming to Wilmington, know this to be the case. This reluctance was the result of various causes. Our own inexperience and our consequent distrust in our abilities to discharge the duties of the post to which we were called, weighed heavily upon us. We commenced our labors too, in the midst of the warmest contest which has been waged between political parties in the United States during many a long year. Add to this the fact that the democratic press in this place, had unfortunately gone down time after time, and that many of our friends throughout the country, had lost all hopes of seeing a Democratic Journal established on a permanent basis at this point, and our friends will have some idea of the difficulties which we had to encounter at the commencement of our career. With regard to how far we have overcome these difficulties, and what our present prospects are, we will say a few words. With regard to the manner in which the paper has been conducted, it would be unbecoming in us to speak. This much, we will say. We have endeavored with our whole heart and soul to present to our readers at all times such views of national politics, as we thought would tend most to advance the best interests of our common country. And here we hope, it will not be thought vain in us to say, that we have been gratified to learn that the manner and the matter of the Journal has met the approbation of our friends. We commenced with a very small list, something over three hundred; we now number upwards of seven hundred subscribers. Our success thus far, has outstripped our anticipations. We have already the widest circulation which any paper published in this place, during the last twenty years, has had. Our circulation too, is daily increasing. May we not hope that the past will be a prelude to the future, and that the Journal will continue to receive additions to its list of friends, until it will be placed on such a permanent basis as will defy the assaults of those whose hopes are, that like its predecessors, it too, in its season, will go down. We say, it rests with our friends throughout the district, to say whether they will maintain the Journal in such a manner, as will enable its Editor to devote his time and talents to it with his whole heart and soul. They are able, can we doubt but that they are willing? Can our friends expect that the principles which they maintain, and for whose ascendancy they feel such an anxiety, will be prosperous if they neglect to diffuse light and information, amongst the people? To those warm and kind friends who aided us at our outset, we return our sincere thanks, and hope that they will again make an effort on our behalf.

We will make a short statement of what claims the Journal has upon the people of this section of North Carolina, and of the reasons why we think its circulation ought and will be increased. It is published in the largest and by far the most important commercial town in North Carolina. The people of the adjoining counties maintain an extensive intercourse with Wilmington. It is their market. In the columns of the Journal, will be found every week a correct statement of the markets. For the correctness of our commercial reports thus far, we appeal to those who have read our paper. That they will be correct in the future, we pledge ourselves. Again, there is no other Democratic paper published in the district; nor is there a Democratic Press nearer than Fayetteville. Again, as regards news, there is no point in North Carolina, where information from all parts of the Union reaches so soon, as Wilmington. Situated as we are, on the great route from New Orleans to Boston, every event which transpires either North or South, will be found detailed in the columns of the Journal, sooner than in any other paper in the State out of this place. We appeal to those who have read the Journal for the last ten months, for the truth of what we here state. Again, the amount of useful information conveyed through the columns of the Journal has thus far been as great, if not greater, than that contained in the pages of any paper published in the State. With regard to the future, we will say a few words. It shall be our constant endeavor, by our industry and perseverance to retain the good opinions which we have already won, and to make our paper still more deserving the patronage of our friends. With a view to this, we propose to enlarge its size, so soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in incurring the expense, which such a step will necessarily require. We will have to buy a new press and an additional supply of type. We will be frank. For these articles, we would have to go in debt. This we neither will nor can do, without first having an assurance, that we will be able to pay for them. We make this proposition: so soon as our list shall number one thousand good paying subscribers, should that be in one month from this time, we will make our paper as large as any published in the State. This will enable us to give our readers an increase of reading matter. It will also give the editor more spirit and energy. In every way it will improve the paper. We do not receive this increase? we think we will. If a few gentlemen in each county, were to take an interest in the matter, they could soon obtain for us the necessary number, to enable us to enter into the new arrangement.

Finally, we ask our friends to show this article to those who are not yet subscribers. Lend us a helping hand.

**Upper Black River precinct** this year, for the first time, gives a unanimous Democratic vote,—rather a bad range for coon hunting, that Black River District. Why? Cause there ain't any to hunt.

On our first page, we publish an article on our claims to the Oregon Territory. We do this for the purpose of showing our readers the way in which the whigs who have denounced Mr. Polk on account of his declaration, that our right to the Oregon Territory was clear and undisputed, view this question, not that we coincide with all the writer says. Smithville by "Sol. Smith" will also be found on the first page.

## ELECTIONS.

Nothing of importance has yet reached us as to the result of the Elections which have taken place in other States, during the past week or ten days. We shall hear by next number.

**The Result in our own District.**  
The result in this District, has put in, we had almost said, eternal extinguisher on the hopes of Federalism in these "diggins." After all the speechifying and blustering—after all the fabrication of charges—after all the "sledge hammer eloquence" of the Federal candidate, the result proves to the world that the Democracy of the 6th District, are as firm and unshaken as ever. We have not as yet heard from all the counties in the district. We cannot account for the failure on the part of our friends in the counties unheard from to write to us. In the table below, we give the returns, so far as they have reached our office. The majorities in the table are only reported. We think they are correct, however. Columbus remains yet to be heard from. Thus far, Gen. McKay's majority is 2,325. Columbus gave James K. Polk a majority of 228 votes over Mr. Clay, which added to the majority of 2,325, already received, would give Gen. McKay a majority of 2,553 over Mr. Meares. We do not know that it will be altogether so large as this. The vote of Columbus may possibly fall off a little. At any rate, it must be looked upon as one of the most scientific using ups which any man ever received, this same flagellation which the people gave Mr. Meares on yesterday week. The vote of Duplin must be grateful to the feelings of Gen. McKay, whilst it cannot but make the getters up and manufacturers of the *Roorback Certificates* feel particularly sheepish. Glorious old Sampson too, where Mr. Meares told the folks that he had gone to school with them, fished with them, &c., and therefore expected as a matter of course, that they would vote for him, did his duty nobly. The vote of Bladen, too, shows what the people think of Gen. McKay at home. The people of the district have given Gen. McKay a much larger majority than he ever got before, thus shewing that their confidence in him, is, if possible, greater now than it ever has been on any former occasion.

## REFLECTIONS.

The recent campaign in this district affords to the reflecting mind, food for serious thought. In the result of the contest, so far as the re-election of Gen'l McKay is concerned, there is nothing singular. It is only what both parties expected. It is the manner in which the contest was carried on by the Federal candidate and his friends, and the effect which that manner produced upon the people, which affords the philosophical observer of passing events, occasion for serious thought; and from which, he may gather a lesson that will be of use to him in forming an estimate of the character of our people. It has been a favorite notion of the Federal party, from the very formation of our constitution down to the present day, that the great mass of our citizens are incapable of judging for themselves on great questions of policy which may divide parties. They underrate the intelligence of our people. Think that none but the "decency and intelligence" of their own party, are capable of forming correct opinions on questions of national policy. A want of confidence in the people is a distinguishing trait in Federal character. It is the rock upon which the leaders of that party generally split. It was this which induced the mongrel whigs of '40 to adopt the coon skin, hard cider, and log cabin humbugs, which then inflicted such a deadly wound upon our institutions. It was this, together with the conviction that the principles of the party, if fully and fairly unmasked before the people would be frowned down, which induced them to throw the mantle of concealment over their real principles during that memorable campaign, and which induced the leading demagogues of the party, whether on the stump or in the press, to divert the public gaze from the issues, by starting a thousand and one collateral humbugs. The sober second thought of the people, however, has set all these matters to rights. The recent campaign in our own district, was commenced and conducted on the same principles, by the Federal candidate and his friends. Its termination evinces to the world, that the people here, as well as elsewhere, can see through, and will put down humbugs, in whatever shape they may come. Instead of coming out openly and boldly, and discussing the questions at issue between the two great parties, Mr. Meares thought proper to adopt the humbugging policy. Trumpling up some half a dozen frivolous charges, he twice stumped the district, denouncing Gen'l McKay's public character, in coarsely grandiloquent language. When met by the General, he was unable to sustain a single charge out of the whole

category; so that, instead of making an impression upon the Democratic party, as he vainly expected, his course so disgusted his friends that he failed even to carry the strength of his own party. On the other hand, Gen'l McKay has received a larger majority than he has ever received before. This must be gratifying to Gen'l McKay, and it must be peculiarly so to his friends who have so long and so trustfully sustained him. To the candid and liberal of all parties the result will be hailed with pleasure, as it has stamped the seal of reprobation upon the miserable system of humbugging and pitiful trickery, to which the Federal party thought proper to resort in the recent contest. It will, we trust too, teach those who participated so largely in the fabrication and concoction of these miserable humbugs, that the people are not so easily gulled as they anticipated; and may perchance convince them that honesty in politics, as well as in other matters, is the best policy. We hope too, that it will put an eternal veto for the future on such miserable trickery. It will also teach our Federal friends that the discriminating powers of the people of the 6th district, are a little more active than they were hitherto aware of. All in all, it will have a salutary influence in cooling down the rather ardent temperament of youthful Federalism. Mr. Meares stumped the district twice, and Gen'l McKay's majority is about 2500. Had he went round another time, it would have gone considerably above 3000. Of this our friends feel convinced.

## North Carolina Congressional ELECTION.

The returns come in slowly. So far, they are cheering for our glorious cause. Of our own district, we have spoken in another place. The Raleigh Register (Fed.) of Tuesday, says that the gallant Fisher is beaten in the Salisbury district. This may be the case, but we want some more certain data than the mere hearsay of the Register, before we give up this district. In the Edgecombe district, we have elected Clark by a handsome majority, amounting to some 5 or 600. This, although we have not the returns, may be relied on. In the Edenton district, represented in the last Congress by *Rayner*, we have elected *Asa Biggs*, (Dem.) over *Outlaw*, (Fed.) This is a glorious result, being a gain. In the Wake district, Dobbin is elected over Houghton, by a majority of some 2000 votes. This must be very flattering to the friends of Mr. Dobbin, as Saunders, but two short years ago, was elected by the meagre majority of about 200. Hurray for the Wake district. The Raleigh Register whines most piteously over this result. But it's no use. Federalism in North Carolina, will soon give up the ghost. The Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, (Dem.) is re-elected in the Halifax district, by a largely increased majority. So says the Raleigh Register, (Fed.) The Hon. David S. Reid, (Dem.) is we learn, re-elected in the Surry district. From the Mountain district, we have heard nothing. Rumor says that Dockery, (Fed.) is elected over Worth, (Fed.) in the Guilford district. Thus we have given a rapid sketch of what news has reached our office. The result when fully ascertained, will be, that we have gained one member, that is, that instead of five Democrats and four Feds, which was the representation from North Carolina in the last Congress, we will this time send six Democrats and three Feds. The Democrats too, are elected by largely increased majorities, thus exhibiting the fact that our principles are rapidly gaining ground in the good old North State. Next week, we shall, we suppose, have returns from most parts of the State.

## CURIOUS.

We have just been informed on good authority, that Jesse Jernigan, about whom Benj. Oliver certified, is still alive, and that he voted for Gen. McKay, on the 7th instant. Our informant also states that Jernigan does not believe that Gen. McKay ever uttered the language contained in Benj. Oliver's certificate. This is rather a curious commentary on the truth of the certificate. What think you reader?

Smithville, August 13th, 1845.

**MR. EDITOR:** If my memory serves me, I think it was during the past winter, that that vigilant sentinel on the watch tower of our civil liberties, the Editor of the Chronicle, made such a terrible outcry, because Lewis D. Henry voted in the Presidential Election at Sampson Court House, contrary to law, as the Chronicle then said. Your readers, no doubt, will remember the affair. Well, now, I can lay my hand upon two distinguished whigs who voted at this place on the 7th, under exactly the same circumstances, "illegally," as the Editor of the Chronicle had it. They are neither *de jure* nor *de facto* citizens of Brunswick. During the past week, the vigilant sentinel, (i. e. the Editor of the Chronicle) visited this place, and I thought as a matter of course, he would in his paper of to-day, have poured out the vials of his wrath on this fraud upon the purity of the ballot box. I was disappointed, and beg that you will give this note a place in your columns, so that the Chronicle may have an opportunity to vent his ire upon such monstrous conduct. The gentlemen alluded to, are citizens of New Hanover. What say you, vigilant sentinel of the Chronicle?

Q. IN THE CONGRESS.

## ELECTION RETURNS. NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Precincts.	CONGRESS.	REP. C. F. C.	DEM.	DEM.
Wilmington, Upper Sound	244	312	186	33
Sandy Run, Rocky River, Long Creek, Rocky Point, South Washington, Pines Woods, Lower Blk River, Upper Blk River, Cain Tuck,	18	8	12	26
	50	00	36	00
	47	00	36	00
	103	1	40	87
	64	3	27	19
	104	8	43	49
	63	4	21	29
	38	4	66	3
	71	00	63	00
	30	00	29	00
	872	240	648	217

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, Yancey, Cleveland, McDowell, Caldwell,	—	—	—	—
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## SECOND DISTRICT.

Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Irrell, Davis, Rowan, Catawba, Cabarrus,	640	788	—	—
	m 1100	—	371	785
	580	—	—	—
	895	—	—	—
	811	—	—	480

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell,	—	—	—	—
	912	—	1189	—
	218	—	—	1058

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Stanly, Randolph, Davidson, Guilford,	—	—	—	—
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## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wake, Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Johnston, Wayne,	817	788	—	—
	588	—	1056	—
	372	—	—	627
	468	—	—	900
	205	—	—	670

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow,	00	63 m	591	559
	00	00	363	135
	229	485	486	280
	57 m	00	283	351
	240	872	1122	383
	441	881	936	223
	223	910	336	225
	181	137	142	203
	189	508	717	194
			5,875	3085

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Orange, Person, Granville, Franklin, Warren, Halifax,	000	400 m	—	—
	000	000	—	—
	568	—	878	—
	268	—	729	—
	82	—	768	—

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Craven, Carteret, Greene,	76	758	—	—
	97	1318	—	—
	m 175	—	—	—
	m 310	—	000	—
	m 216	—	000	—
	000	—	000	—
	000	—	000	—
	558	—	478	—
	000	—	000	—
	275	—	271	—

## NINTH DISTRICT.

Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck,	000	000	—	—
	m 31	—	000	—
	277	—	239	—
	464	—	485	—
	000	—	m 100	—
	000	—	17 m	—
	363	—	320	—
	479	—	264	—
	428	—	63	—
	000	—	000	—

## WONDERS.

*Wonder*, where those "sledge hammer knocks" which Mr. Meares dealt out so unmercifully upon the head of poor loco focioism, fell on the day of election. In Duplin? what says the vote?

*Wonder*, what the "certifiers" would give, that they had the last six months to live over again—and if they are not going to publish a second edition of the Extra Chronicle.

*Wonder*, if the whig meeting held at the Masonic Hall on last Wednesday evening, was for the purpose of exchanging congratulations on the glorious result of the Campaign—also, *wonder*, if the whig spirit "blazed" up as "brilliantly" as it did at the Warsaw Convention.

*Superior Courts.*—The following arrangements have been made by the Judges of the Superior Courts for riding the Fall Circuit of 1845:

1. Edenton, Judge Manly.	2. Newbern, " Battle.
3. Raleigh, " Settle.	4. Hillsborough, " Dick.
5. Wilmington, " Caldwell.	6. Salisbury, " Pearson.
7. Morganton, " Bailly.	

*Excellent.*—The smallest possible imitation of a paper printed in New London, Ct., in an article on the subject of perseverance and industry, says:—A few years ago Luther Severance, Horace Greeley, and James Harper, were bringing water by the pail full to wash type in a printing office; they were knocked about by the older boys. But they did not at down and weep, and declare that they would run away from their employers. No they stuck to their trade year after year, till they became of age. Where are they now? Severance is in Congress, Greeley is Editor of the New York Tribune, one of the leading political papers of the day, and Harper is at the head of the largest publishing establishment in America, and was elected Mayor of the city of New York by a large majority. So much for energy and industry.

N. Y. Mirror.

## Cotton Manufacturing at the SOUTH.

It is with pleasure that we notice the deep interest which this subject is exciting in many of the Southern States. That we can manufacture the cheaper articles of cotton goods, particularly white cloths and yarns, at the South as cheap, and even cheaper than the same goods can be made at the North, we believe is now ascertained by experience. That we ought to do our own work so far as we can, every one will readily agree. It is a fact, perhaps not known to most of our readers, that both the yarns and the white cloths made in our North Carolina factories, are heavier and better than the same class of articles made at the North. It is also a fact well known, that orders are constantly sent from the Northern cities to our manufacturing establishments for these articles. To those who have already engaged in the business, manufacturing has proved a most profitable investment for capital. In the neighborhood of Fayetteville, there are several of these establishments, which have been in operation for years, and they have proved profitable, not only to those directly interested, but they have given an impetus to the industrial pursuits of the country in which they are located. Our own town, we think, is as well adapted to the successful carrying on of this business, as any other in North Carolina. It is true, we have not the same water power which Fayetteville and other points in the State can boast of. But then we have the authority of the best practical minds, that the machinery of a cotton factory can be driven cheaper by steam, than by water. This is stated in communications received by a gentleman in this town, from sources which merit perfect confidence. Indeed, actual experiment has shewn such to be the case. There is every motive then to induce our enterprising capitalists to embark in this line of business. All experience shews that it will be profitable to themselves directly. Then the incidental benefits which would flow to them from the commerce of Wilmington, would be incalculable. See what the Steam Saw Mills and the Distilleries have already done for us. We have every reason to believe that if the manufacturing spirit is once aroused, the same, if not still happier effects will flow from it. This, we predict in advance, that in less than two years after the first factory commences its operations in Wilmington, there will be two or three more in full blast. Nor would this injure those who may first embark. Our field is amply large enough for half a dozen establishments. We have our own State; we have the whole United States; our location on the seaboard gives us the whole world for a market. Why might not the people of Wilmington ship manufactured goods to the South American markets, as well as the brother Jonathans of Rhode Island, or Massachusetts? We say then, to those who have put their hands to the plough, go on with spirit and energy, and you will not only do well for yourselves, but you will confer an enduring benefit upon the whole community. From the proceedings which we publish below, our readers will see that the enterprising business men of our town have already taken the incipient steps towards erecting a Cotton Factory in this place. We would conjure them to be prompt and energetic in the matter. At the same time we would, if our voice had any weight, beg of them to see that every step they take be guided by prudence.

Nothing would be more fatal to the success of such an enterprise, for all time to come, than the failure of the first attempt, no matter what might be the cause of that failure. Let those who have the management of the matter, see that the scheme has a fair trial, and we are certain of its success. The shares should be small, so that every one might be able to take an interest in the concern. Finally, we say let the committee go at once and vigorously to work. Strike while the iron is hot. Below are the proceedings as furnished us by the Secretary of the meeting:

*Public Meeting in Wilmington, on the subject of erecting a Cotton Factory.*  
A number of the most enterprising citizens of Wilmington assembled on Tuesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project of erecting a Cotton Factory.

The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Alex. McRae to the Chair. Dr. W. A. Berry was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a few pertinent remarks, explained the purposes for which the gentlemen present had met. Several gentlemen expressed their sentiments as to the feasibility as well as the practicability of erecting a Cotton Factory in Wilmington. A free interchange of sentiment took place, and all present concurred that the time had arrived when it behooved the people of Wilmington to take some active measures for the improvement of the business prospects of the place. That the project now under contemplation, was one which would not only bring profit to those who might embark in it, but that it would largely tend to develop the latent resources of our town and of the adjoining country, by giving employment to many who now spend their days in idleness.

Letters were then read from gentlemen at the North, giving information as to the amount of capital necessary to build such a Factory as would be profitable. One of these letters gives an estimate, in which it is laid down, that a factory can be erected, all the machinery purchased—every thing complete, for \$54,000, which will run 3,000 spindles.

After some further discussion as to the best mode of proceeding, it was determined, on motion of O. G. Parsley, that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the citizens of Wilmington, for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of stock would be subscribed for. The members of this Committee are, Capt. Gilbert Potter, R. B. Wood, and Dr. W. A. Berry.

On motion of Dr. James McRae, H. W. Bestly was requested on behalf of

the meeting, to correspond with those connected with the factories at Fayetteville, for the purpose of obtaining such information as would throw light upon the subject before the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALEX. McRAE, Chm.  
W. A. BERRY, Sec'y.

**Mexican News—Rumors of War.**  
So often, during the last 6 or 8 months, have we seen our exchanges filled with rumors of impending difficulties with Mexico, and so often have these rumors proved to be idle as the wind that whistles by, that we now begin to pay little attention to any thing of the kind which we see floating through the press. In the N. Orleans Picayune, of the 4th inst., we find the following paragraph in an article headed "Rumors of War:"

War against the United States had not been declared when the Relapago sailed. It was expected that the mail which arrived the previous day would bring the intelligence, but it did it had not publicly transpired at Vera Cruz. That it must be declared, however, was the general opinion, and we learn positively that the government of Mexico is making strenuous exertions to borrow \$12,000,000 to carry it on. Perhaps the English bondholders in London would like the job of lending this money!

It is also stated in the New Orleans papers that the Mexican Consul for that city was about to take his departure for Vera Cruz—and that this step was but a prelude to the passage of a non-intercourse act on the part of Mexico.

It is certainly a fact, that our government is now concentrating troops on the borders of Texas, for the purpose of protecting that country should Mexico be insane enough to declare war. These movements of our troops also show that our own government does not look on the probability of war with Mexico as entirely problematical. We suppose we shall know all about the matter ere long.

The following extract from a private letter, received by us from an intelligent officer now stationed at Fort McHenry, goes to confirm the opinion somewhat prevalent in some quarters, that we must soon have difficulties with Mexico:

Fort McHenry, Md.,  
11th August, 1845.

Dear Sir—I have a few minutes to inform you that we are off in a few days, in all probability for Texas. Orders were received here two days ago for the "Horse Artillery," commanded by Major S. Ringgold, with all its officers and a full complement of men, with its field battery complete, and camp equipment for immediate duty in the field; together with a full supply of ammunition, to hold itself in readiness to move for Texas at a moment's notice. The officers of the Horse Artillery are Major Ringgold, Lieutenants Ridgely, Shover, and Fremont. We are directed to embark for the Bay of Anansas, Texas. Four Regiments of Infantry; seven troops of Dragoons; three companies of Light and one troop of Horse Artillery, are ordered, or will be soon, to the Bay of Anansas, under the command of Generals Taylor and Worth. It is not certain yet, whether we go by sea or down the Mississippi;—probably the latter, as we have 70 horses to transport, and a sea voyage at this season, so far, would nearly or quite ruin them.

It is reported that the Mexicans have 8,000 troops on the Neuses, but a short distance from our Camp, and that they will advance as soon as they learn the action of the Texas Congress and Convention. Of this, however, you are probably in possession of later news than I am.

The following is a list of the troops ordered to Texas, so far as I have learned: Companies C. & E., 3d Artillery, C. serving as Horse Artillery; Company A., 3d Artillery, (light company,) and one company of the 4th Artillery. 7 companies or troops of the 2d Dragoons; the 3d, 4th, 7th, and 8th Regiments of Infantry.

What will be the result of all these operations I cannot of course guess now; but I do not believe Mexico will fight. Yours, respectfully,

To David Fulton, Esq.

## SUPREME COURT.

During the last week, the following Opinions have been delivered, viz:

By RUTY, C. J. In Dickinson, vs. Costin v. Lippitt, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and affirming the order of the County Court.

Also, in Smith v. Hawkins, in Equity from Buncombe, declaring that the injunction was properly continued to the hearing.

Also, in Williams v. Oates, from Mecklenburg; the judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and that of the County Court dismissing the petition, affirmed.

Also, in Gathings v. Williams, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Logan v. Simmons et al, in Equity from Rutherford, declaring the deeds to the Defendant S. fraudulent, and the Plaintiff entitled to the Slaves conveyed in them, &c.

By DANIEL J. In Buchanan v. Parker, from Columbus, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Putnam v. McGibbony, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Raper & Spurgin v. Hamilton & Armfield, in Equity from Davidson, declaring Plaintiffs entitled to redeem the Slave, on paying \$500, the purchase money, and dismissing the bill with costs as to Solomon Armfield.







## FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

**DR. A. C. EVANS.**  
HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,  
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,  
50 lbs. Mercantile, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,  
12 lbs. Oil,  
25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green,  
3000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,  
7 doz. Salad Oil,  
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article),  
6 doz. Trusses, including Chas. Ivory pad,  
Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes).

Sulphate and Aet. Morphine, McMan's, Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron Syntichia, Pipette, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elixirum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils Cubebae and Copivia, Granville's Lotions, Wosier Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children), French Mustard, &c., with the following

**PATENT MEDICINES:**  
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phoenix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters', Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

Of all articles warranted genuine or returned. July 18th, 1845. 44

## Just received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market streets.

A LOT of the best Swedish Leeches,

800 kegs superior White Lead.

Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,

Indian and Swain's Panacea and Cheesman's Balsam.

A fresh lot of Peters', Lee's, Leidy's and Moffat's Pills.

Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dr. Gileon E. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He has also obtained the general agency for the sale of Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in this state. Country Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now as full and complete an assortment as can be found at any other house in the state, which will be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havana Segars, at wholesale or retail. July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

## DENTISTRY.

**W. WARE,**

DOCTOR OF DENTISTRY, and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.

Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

REFERENCE, the Citizens generally. March 1, 1844. 84f

## CHARLES BARR.

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington

for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

**CLOTHING.**

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superlative new style

**FRENCH CASSIMERES,**

AND

**FANCY DRILLINGS**

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence. CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

## Daniel Cromley,

**BOOT MAKER,**

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to suit who favor him with a call. [Oct 4th, 1844. 3-ly

Chronicle will please copy.

## CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

has on hand a large and general assortment of

**CARRIAGES,**

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable

terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Broughams, Chariot, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the nearest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

## CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBL'S. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article just received and for sale by

April 24, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

## SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.

This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [334] ALONZO WARD.

## MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

50 lbs. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 lbs. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by

April 16, 1845. 33 BARRY & BRYANT.

## CORN.

800 bushels prime white Corn in store, for sale by

July 6th, 1845. Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

## Molasses.

60 HDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by

June 13, 1845. BARRY & BRYANT.

## Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon its besides as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845. [22-1f

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx. June 20, 1845. 40f

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience, is the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 74f

## NOTICE.

I offer for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Cumberland county, containing about 800 acres, immediately on the Cape Fear River, on the East side, 11 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. There is a good Mill stream running through the Land. On the premises, there is cleared land enough to make 300 barrels of corn, the largest part being River low lands; and the back woods is well timbered, sufficient to cut three tasks of turpentine boxes. For further particulars, apply to Maj. John T. Gilmore, at Fayetteville, or to myself, at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C. July 11th, 1845. [43-6f] H. SULLIVAN.

## Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 680 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER. South Washington, New Han- over, N. C., July 4, '45. 42-2m

## BATHS; BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his BATHING HOUSE, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagle's bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that BATHS, either WARM or COLD, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

Terms—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, \$5 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, \$4 00. Single bath 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronize him.

ISAAC BELDEN. June 6, 1845. 36-4. a.

## HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the Inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to detect the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors! Be and purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were sent to the world, before the original preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent.

WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily pulled through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

## Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rollers) now in use, to grind CORN COBS AND SHUCKS into meal, for HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone, to grind ear corn into meal, requires new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cobs, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are ineffectual to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of digestion (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.

The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.

W. F. COLLINS. 26-1y.

## CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn to the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment, and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

WM. BOYLAN. March 14, 1845. [26-1y

## RECEIVED by schr. E. S. POWELL, and for sale by

10 Boxes Summer Candy Coffee, 10 Bags Green Louisiana Coffee, 12 Kegs Assorted Sizes Nails, 3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco, 2 Cases Gentlemen's Call sewed Boots.

July 25, 1845.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 1d, daily expected, for sale by

JOHN S. RICHARDS, Market-st., Burch's old stand.

## OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

Feb'y 21, [23] G. W. DAVIS.

## LIME AND HAY.

Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomaston lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

## Outcasts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-f BARRY & BRYANT.

## ALE AND PORTER.

10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by

April 16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

## HATS.

10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by

M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

## PAINTS.

3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

April 23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

## Herrings.

100 BBL'S. whole Herrings, for sale by

July 4, 1845. Wm. COOKE, Ag't. 42-f

## BLANK WARRANTS.

for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

## THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of BATTLE & COOKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business relating to the late Firm, will be settled by William Cooke, as General Agent & Commission Merchant.

A. J. BATTLE, WM. COOKE. 47-f.

August 7, 1845.

## Partnership Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of Barry & Bryant.

ALFRED BRYANT. May 16, 1845. [35.

## THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis & Co., for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding Business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS, EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH. March 17, (31) 1845. 27-f

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, the being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber, their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN MCRAE, Assignee. June 27th, 1845. 41-f

## ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith.

JOHN MCRAE, Assignee. June 27th, 1845. 41f

## TO THE PUBLIC.

FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber.

DAVID FULTON. Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-f

## Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

## Pastries, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

## To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

**SPRING STOCK,**

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

**MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,**

or

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.**

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.

CHAS. BARR. Wilmington,